

Equal Rights

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FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY
NOVEMBER 3, 1934



Equality Campaign on the International Front

Alice Paul and Lillian Von Matsch, of the Women's Consultative Committee on Nationality created by the Council of the League of Nations, interview Dr. Angelo Alberto Giraudy in Geneva.

They are asking him to use his efforts to have the Equal Nationality Treaty, signed at Montevideo, placed on the Agenda of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

Equal Rights



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of the
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Annual Dues	\$10.00
Associate Members	\$1.00
Subscribing Members	\$3.00
Founders	\$100.00
Life Members	\$1,000.00
Endowers	\$5,000.00
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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 1]
[House Joint Resolution Number 1]

Introduced in the Senate March 10, 1933,
by SENATOR JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Delaware.

Introduced in the House March 9, 1933,
by REPRESENTATIVE LOUIS LUDLOW, Indiana.

Your Party Calls

A DUTY confronts every sincere member of the National Woman's Party: to attend, if she can possibly do so, the three-day sessions of the National Convention of the Party which will begin two weeks from yesterday at the Hotel New Weston in New York, and will continue throughout Saturday and Sunday.

A National Convention is always a matter of importance. This year, however, the need for a record attendance is more urgent than ever. Our cause has made marvelous progress in the past year: witness what has transpired in Montevideo and Geneva. On the other hand, discriminations persist in the NRA codes and the pernicious Section 213 (Married Persons' Clause) of the Economy Act still is being invoked to oust meritorious married civil servants, in most cases women, from their jobs.

Also, Europe is not so far away, that broadcasting of the anti-Feminist propaganda of the Black and Brown Shirts may not give aid and comfort to those who are trying to block the progress of women in the United States.

Then there are internal problems affecting the welfare of our Party, among them proposed changes in our Constitution, which are to be threshed out at the coming Convention, and for which the collective viewpoint of our members from all sections of the country is both desirable and necessary.

Above and beyond all this, we need, once a year, to emerge from the little niche, in which each one is doing her bit for the progress of womankind and to come out on some mountain top to take the long view of our Party and our tremendous cause. In all the wide world, where is there a movement so clear-cut in its aims, so human, so just, as ours? Engaged as we are during the year on the details of the mosaic on which each works independently at home to remove individual discriminations against women—"line upon line; precept upon precept . . . here a little and there a little," as the Prophet has it—we lose sight at times of the magnificent sweep of our ever-widening horizons.

New York—the National Convention—is our chance to survey our movement from the mountain top, to gain fresh inspiration from the sight of the Promised Land, and to rekindle those fires of solidarity which are rapidly welding womankind into the greatest and most powerful force for good in the world.

Our Fortunate Selves

NOT one of us who, if deprived of her membership in the National Woman's Party, would not feel she had suffered irreparable loss.

It is a wonderful thing to be part and parcel of a great movement. Without subjecting ourselves to the accusation of Phariseism, we may well feel sorry for those who do not understand or share our enthusiasms.

Our own induction into the cause is probably due to the inspiration of some woman leader, local or national, whose high ideals and ennobling life roused in us a sense of personal responsibility to our time and generation.

The work of the National Woman's Party is familiar to women everywhere, even in the remotest corners of the earth. But it is one thing to hear of a cause through the ordinary channels of communication, the newspapers, books, magazines, the cinema and the radio, and another to be touched by a flame of living fire struck from the heart of an inspired leader.

Of all women on earth, we Feminists are therefore more than fortunate. Our leaders have seen the light. They have one goal toward which they are moving with implacable courage and determination. Through them, our own lives have derived force, direction, and dignity.

Women have thrown together their fortunes in many laudable enterprises. The great majority of these organizations are aiming for some improvement in the status of their sex. Alas, it is only the Feminist organizations that realize that substantial, permanent improvement can come only when sex no longer makes any difference in status; when, though created male and female, men and women will have equal dominion; when that which is earned through the sweat of the brow will merit the same reward, whether the worker be a man or woman.

It is not only for what has been accomplished in recent months that we have cause to give thanks. For every Feminist, one of the most abiding satisfactions in life should be the fact that she is a Feminist.

Richmond Opens Wide Its Doors

"THE best Conference ever!"

This was the unanimous opinion of the delegates to the Third, or Richmond, Conference held under the auspices of the Eastern Regional Committee of the Woman's Party as they packed their bags preparatory to returning home last Sunday night from the beautiful old capital of Virginia.

In every respect, say those who attended, the Conference surpassed the two previous ones. No praise can be too great of the efforts put forth by the Virginia Branch, led by Mrs. Robert F. Hudson, the Chairman, assisted by Elsie Graff and others, to make the Conference a truly notable event. City and State officials assisted the members of the Branch to show the far-famed hospitality of Virginia as a potent and beautiful reality.

The Hotel Jefferson was the headquarters for the two-day sessions, and in its lovely auditorium Mrs. Hudson called the Conference to order at 10.30 Saturday morning. After the invocation, Mayor Fulmer Bright was introduced and made a stirring address in which he fired the hearts of his listeners by telling of the glories of Virginia past and present, dwelling on its wonderful historical background, its many noteworthy shrines, and its fame as the birth-place of a noble band of gallant patriots prior to and during the Revolution; its survival of the horrors of the Civil War—many battles and minor engagements having been fought on the outskirts of Richmond—and how it had continued, in spite of adversities, on its upward way to the present time, when it had achieved a wonderful record during the depression.

Virginia, he continued, ranks seventh among the States in the payment of Federal taxes and is third from the bottom of the list in receiving Government aid, Richmond paying something over ninety millions into the Federal coffers because of tobacco alone.

No less cordial was the speech of the Chief Executive of Virginia, the Honorable George Peery, who followed Mayor Bright in welcoming the delegates.

The opening business session came next with the introduction of Dr. Arabel W. Clark, of Philadelphia, the Regional Chairman. The minutes of the meeting held in June in Atlantic City were read by Rosalie Murtagh of Philadelphia, the Conference Secretary, and Anne Townsend presented the Treasurer's report. Announcement was made of a contribution of \$35.53 from the Maryland Branch of the Party through the Chairman of the Maryland Maintenance Regional Fund, Louise N. Graham.

Committees were appointed, as follows:

By Florence Elizabeth Kennard and
Rose S. Zetzer

Resolutions—Sara B. Cummings of Philadelphia, Chairman, Mrs. Benjamin Lovenstein of Virginia and Rose Zetzer of Maryland; Nominating Committee—Frances

CALL TO CONVENTION OF NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

New York City, November 16, 17, 18, 1934

The National Woman's Party calls upon its members to come and take part in its annual Convention to be held in New York City, November 16, 17, 18, at the Hotel New Weston.

The work of our organization is even more necessary now than ever before. Added to the depression through which we still struggle, we have before us the threat of the Interstate Compacts of Governors, whereby the minimum-wage law for women threatens the right of women to contract for their labor on the same terms as men. Further, the continued ban on married women's right to work has increased rather than diminished, and this in spite of our protests and endeavors to abolish such discrimination. Also the Trade Codes of which more than one hundred discriminate against women both as to hours of work and pay. In fact, the right of women to economic freedom is at stake, and under constant fire, and women themselves must assemble to fight for their right to work on equal terms with men. We need the help of all women who realize the situation and its attendant dangers to our liberty.

This last year has seen the enactment of two most important measures—first, the completion and passage of the Equal Nationality Law, under the splendid guidance and care of Alice Paul; also, the National Woman's Party working hand-in-hand with the Inter-American Commission of Women, headed by Doris Stevens, under whose brilliant and able leadership was recorded the signing of the Equal Nationality Treaty at Montevideo, and its subsequent ratification by the United States Senate without a dissenting vote. This last year we have happily seen not only opposition to equality measures withdrawn but many national organizations have come to work closely and effectively in co-operation with us.

All this has given fresh impetus to the cause of the Equal Rights Amendment which we firmly believe, with concentration and renewed effort, can be passed at the coming session of Congress.

Women, we need the help of every one of you who believes in the freedom of women. We count upon you and feel that in this hour of need you will not fail us.

Florence Bayard Hilles,

Acting National Chairman.

Rebekah S. Greathouse,

Secretary.

Anné of Philadelphia, Chairman, Florence Elizabeth Kennard of Maryland and Elsie Graff of Richmond; Finance—Jeanette Siegel of Baltimore, Chairman, Elizabeth Sauer of Dunstan, Virginia, and Sara McHenry of Pennsylvania; By-Laws—Josephine B. Lippi of Philadelphia, Chairman, Edith Houghton Hooker of Baltimore, and Eunice Gregory Dyson of Richmond; Membership—Mrs. Charles

Mosby of Virginia, Chairman, Helen Shoe of Pennsylvania and Hilda Kratsch of Baltimore.

Reporting for the Virginia Branch, Mrs. Hudson, the Chairman, said that many new members had been gained in recent months and that everyone was working with more zeal and fervor than ever before. So enthusiastic were some of the group in getting ready for the Conference, the Virginia Chairman said, that it was decided that members of the Branch should make their own purple, white and gold banners for the Conference. Once the resolution had been taken, the work never abated for a second, and the banners were taken even to card parties where those players whose lot it was to play the dummy were pressed into service to work on the banners. One had only to glance about the beautifully decorated audience chamber to realize how loyally each member had worked. Vying with the banners in loveliness were the floral decorations, consisting of golden, purple and white chrysanthemums.

In the absence of Amelia Himes Walker, Maryland State Chairman, who was detained at home because of a heavy cold, Edith Houghton Hooker, Vice-Chairman, gave a detailed account of Party activities in her own State, dwelling on the effective working out of the new plan of organization which had been put into effect about two years ago—a federation of units, geographical and occupational, whose principal aims were to increase the membership of the Party and also to train workers by assigning to as many individuals as possible some definite thing to do, and in that way to finally build up an organization of sufficient women in Maryland to function politically for their own group. Several new branches, Mrs. Hooker reported, were in the making, among them one in Montgomery County under the leadership of Mrs. George W. Morey, and one in the eastern section of Baltimore City under the leadership of Margaret Konig Mayhew, who had been a candidate for Congress in the Democratic primary for the Third District. Mrs. Mayhew, Mrs. Hooker said, had polled a large vote under great handicaps and without organization support, but lost out to Representative Palmisano, the present incumbent.

Sara B. Cummings, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Branch, showed no diminution in the spirit of leadership which has characterized her and the Pennsylvania group since the latter was re-organized somewhat over a year ago. She candidly admitted that Pennsylvania's aim is to have the largest enrollment of any Branch and that, having set this goal, there could be no turning back. Mrs.

Cummings told of recent political developments in Pennsylvania, and in that connection singled out for particular commendation the work of two Pennsylvania members, Dr. Clark, the Eastern Regional Chairman, and Elizabeth Baker of Harrisburg. Mrs. Cummings said that Dr. Clark, who teaches science in a Philadelphia high school, often visits the Legislature at Harrisburg on a Monday afternoon and then returns to her professional duties without rest or sleep on Tuesday morning.

"It has been reported that Miss Perkins has said," Mrs. Cummings continued, "that twenty States will soon sign the compact for a minimum wage for women and children. The minimum wage compact did not go over in Pennsylvania at the last session of the Legislature. A new regime is now coming in, but with our trained women watchers we have made up our minds that we are not going to let that thing besmirch Pennsylvania."

ELSIE GRAFF who presided at the Saturday luncheon introduced Mrs. Ellis A. Schnabel of Philadelphia, who said that the first thing that greeted her eyes on her arrival in Richmond was the State House and that, after gazing upon that historic building, she had decided not to give her prepared speech but to take as her theme "The Young Are at the Gates." For, she explained, "I feel that we must change our way of teaching history and must stress visual education." After a most interesting talk on this subject, she prepared the way for the main object of her speech by reading the following verses:

BATTLE HIM FOR OUR REPUBLIC

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the woman's right to vote;
We've partly oped our portals, we've partly drained our moat;
But how can we go sailing, if we may not man our boat?

We can't go sailing on.

Chorus

Glory: Glory Hallelujah:
Glory: Glory Hallelujah:
Glory: Glory Hallelujah:
We can't go sailing on.

Let's throw away our paddles, and take to the open road;
Let's tramp along the high-way that our Pilgrim Mothers strode;
And put the stamp of honor on the ones who bore the load;
As they went tramping on.—Cho.

May Julia Howe or Susan B. or Lady with the Lamp,
Light up our correspondence, as we gather round the camp.
Until that work's accomplished let us never cease to stamp;
As we go tramping on.—Cho.

In other words, the speaker suggested that the next postage stamp should be adorned with the picture of a famous woman. A motion was thereupon made by Edith Houghton Hooker that a committee be appointed to wait upon Postmaster Farley to see that Mrs. Schnabel's

suggestion was carried out. Mary Winsor asked—"Why not suggest a definite woman?" and Ida Kloze moved that Susan B. Anthony be the first woman so honored, which motion was adopted, Postmaster Farley to be advised that the week of February 15, the anniversary of the birth of the great suffrage pioneer, would be an appropriate time to bring out the stamp.

URGE REPEAL OF SECTION 213

Los Angeles, California.

Dr. Arabel W. Clark, Chairman Eastern Conference Committee,

National Woman's Party,
Hotel Jefferson,
Richmond, Virginia.

Business Women's Legislative Council of California sends greetings to Eastern Conference and extends assurance to National Woman's Party of cooperation in helping to bring about complete legal equality. Convey to Government Workers' Council our cooperation in urging repeal of married persons' clause in Economy Act.

Alberta Gude Lynch,
President.

A short afternoon session followed, with Edwina Avery of the Government Workers' Council presiding. Mrs. Avery introduced Bessie I. Koehl, the new Chairman of the Council, who is a lawyer and member of the Washington bar. Mrs. Koehl delighted the members of the Conference by announcing that the Council would like to become a member of the Eastern Regional Conference of the Woman's Party. She then gave an interesting talk on the necessity for the repeal of Section 213 of the Economy Act which became law in 1932. Every other section of the Act, Mrs. Koehl explained, had been debated in Congress before its passage, but Section 213 was passed without debate and without a dissenting vote in the House; and, although married persons meant married women, it did not apply to Congressmen's wives but to poor little clerks with salaries as low as \$1,200. There was no doubt, Mrs. Koehl said, that the section had caused illicit relations among some of those affected by it, since it was utterly impossible for a man to get work so long as his wife was working. She earnestly urged repeal of the unfair section in the Act, suggesting that Representatives be interviewed before the Election and made to understand how the voters feel on this question.

JOSEPHINE BIONDO LIPPI, a lawyer of Philadelphia, made a forceful address in which she spoke of the many discriminations existing in the laws against women and urged the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment. Her speech will be published in a later number of **EQUAL RIGHTS**.

Mrs. Benjamin Lovenstein, Richmond lawyer, whose speech brought the afternoon session to a close, held the attention of the Conference with a graphic account

of her personal experiences in fighting for her own rights and those of her clients in the courts against the contemptuous scorn of some of the men of the Richmond bar. She ended by saying that she thought the woman of today could distribute her energies wisely by being at the same time a good mother, a good wife and a good business or professional woman.

"Woman," she declared, "must maintain a great passion for her work and, unless she is willing to give her best, she will never attain success. It should be her aim to destroy the discriminations between the business man and the business woman."

The afternoon session adjourned early to enable the delegates to avail themselves of a delightful treat graciously provided for them by Mrs. Hudson and her Richmond co-workers and consisting of a wonderful trip in private cars through the city, visiting the many historic shrines in which Richmond abounds, the beautiful parks, fine residence sections, and public buildings. Over fifty delegates availed themselves of the privilege and carried back to their homes a never-to-be-forgotten picture of the city. The autos with their decorations of purple, white and gold flags, led by a motorcycle cop, made an impressive procession as they wound their way in and out of the main thoroughfares, and attracted much attention and enthusiasm on the part of the Saturday afternoon crowds.

IT was appropriate that the banquet Saturday night should have been held in the Palm Room of the hotel with the statue of Thomas Jefferson, the first great public advocate of Equal Rights, dominating the scene. The room is one of unusual beauty, with palms, trickling fountains and stately marble columns, suggesting a South American patio, and with a charming grilled mezzanine gallery looking down upon the main floor.

Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell of the University of Richmond, who was the first speaker, assured his audience in his opening remarks that he stood permanently for Equal Rights and said that Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, who said all *men* were born equal, would now say all *persons* are born equal.

He said the day would come when the great auditoriums now flanking the Capital in Washington would have "for rent" signs hanging from their doors. And likewise, he added, some of these days a group of "from 15 to 20 distinguished men and women," meeting weekly the year round, will handle the affairs of the nation, replacing bombastic oratory with idealistic efficiency.

Cornelia Adair of Richmond, educator and former President of the National Education Association, expressed her pleasure at the opportunity to welcome

the Conference to Richmond, adding that she was personally much interested in politics and had found that it governed virtually every single thing in life.

The Honorable Callum B. Jones, lawyer and former Federal District Attorney, recalled Kipling's poem, "The Female of the Species," saying that he considered it the greatest tribute ever paid to women. Referring to the many trying problems confronting the nation at this time, he asserted that the theory that the Government should support the people is basically wrong in principle—the people should support the Government.

"What are we going to do with our surplus labor?" he demanded. "We must create opportunities with Equal Rights for all, special privileges for none."

He closed with a warm tribute to Theodore Roosevelt who "used his big stick to give everyone an opportunity and a chance."

SUPERINTENDENT JESSE BINFORD of the Richmond Schools is a strong advocate of equality. There should be Equal Rights for all, he maintained, man, woman, Jew, Gentile, and no barriers of sex, religion, race, or any other kind. He asserted that woman, who mothers the race, will play a larger role in the future, and that the work and activities of women had increased and would continue to do so. He cited Thomas Jefferson as a superlative statesman because of his advocacy of *human* rights and *human* duties, and admonished women to assert themselves in this day of the New Deal by pouring into the life of today their best thought, energy and efforts.

Brief but effective speeches were also made by M. J. Fulton, former law partner of the late Richard Evelyn Byrd, father of the now famous Byrd trio, familiarly and affectionately known to their many friends as "Tom, Dick and Harry," and by Col. Robert T. Barton, Jr., lawyer and former member of the Virginia Legislature, who charmed his hearers as much by his personality as by his amiable remarks. His father, he said, had, as far back as 1876, advocated in the Virginia Legislature a measure giving the daughters of that State a particular legal right, and his aunt—Abby Scott Baker, known and beloved of all Feminists—had been "jailed for freedom" during the picketing of the White House. And, said Mr. Barton, he "hoped women would gain legal freedom." Nevertheless, jury service, in his opinion, it seems, is a rather doubtful privilege. "Why you want to serve on juries," he sighed as he resumed his seat, "I don't know."

Arabel Clark then made a delightful short speech, paving the way for the introduction of two renowned Feminists, and for Helen Elizabeth Brown, a brilliant young Baltimore attorney, who assumed

the role of toastmistress at this point. Future generations would look back and wonder why an Equal Rights Amendment was necessary, Miss Brown said in presenting Mary Winsor of Pennsylvania, a speaker of scintillating wit and indomitable courage. Miss Winsor paid a sincere tribute to her Richmond hostesses. "No Rotarians, no Chamber of Commerce, could have been accorded warmer hospitality," she said. And she referred with

GREETINGS FROM HAVANA

Asociacion Civica Defensora de la Mujer
Manrique 2, Departamento 4
Telefono M-3929
Presidencia

La Habana 12 de Octubre de 1934.
Edith Houghton Hooker, Editor,
Equal Rights Magazine,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Mrs. Hooker:

In due opportunity I had the pleasure of receiving the special Pan American edition of your magazine, and the pamphlet containing a "History of the Equal Rights Treaty" of which my country has the distinction of being co-signatory.

I wish to congratulate you and through you, the National Woman's Party of your country, for your splendid campaigns on behalf of the women of America, and also let me thank you most cordially for having made these publications available to me and to other women of Cuba equally interested in such vital problems.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) Esperanza Fierros,
Presidenta.

pleasure to the fact that Richmond had been the home of one of her great-grandfathers and the birthplace of several of her forebears. Then in typical, dry, humorous, and delightful Winsoresque style, she took up the cudgels in the battle for equality for women, keeping her hearers enchanted by her admirable balancing of wit and common sense. Choosing for her theme, the imperative need of the repeal of the many antiquated and unrighteous laws which abound on our statute books, she aimed some of her most telling shafts at Section 213 of the Economy Act, asking her hearers in the same breath, what they thought of this section, and whether, as a matter of fact, they had thought of it at all.

ALTHOUGH this law is intended for married "persons" employed by the Government, Miss Winsor asserted that it is "always the woman who is chased out." The platitude, "Woman's place is in the home," she firmly consigned to the limbo of pure "bunk," and demanded whether it was going to be worthwhile to educate girls merely to have them "fooling around the house." The answer to this and other problems, she said, was to organize, and she drew a vivid contrast between conditions in this country, where "there's enough for everyone" and no reason why anyone should be excluded from the benefits of complete equality, and conditions that confront women in many European countries.

"In granting equality to all," she summarized, "we are not serving women only, or men, but are carrying out in the true American way the granting of liberty to each individual to do what he or she wishes."

The introduction of Edith Houghton Hooker of Maryland was the cue for an ovation. Eloquence was matched by intense conviction and sincerity as Mrs. Hooker pleaded for greater personal effort on the part of women to gain their desires for themselves.

"People build their own temples of liberty," she said. "You can't give real freedom to another person. They must gain it for themselves. This is a great social evolution; a great social movement. And the great social movements of the world do not arise because of the whimsies of a few individuals."

"OUR objective is very clear. We are here to write truth in place of error. The whole thing is epitomized in the Equal Rights Amendment. We beg you all to unite your efforts—we need the vote of every man and woman to put the Amendment into the Constitution. We are traveling to the most beautiful Mecca in the world—Justice.

"Every visitor to Richmond and its many shrines of glorious memory goes home more richly endowed to follow in the foot-steps of those pilgrims who have gone before. We are bearing the same torch, the same banner, that all those people in the past bore.

"Let us regard the Equal Rights movement as part of the eternal march toward a type of civilization that is entitled to endure. Let's remember we are part of a movement that cannot fail. Let us go on with our chins up, our heads held high. The things most worthwhile are the things that require sacrifice. You stand today as kings and queens. You have the creative ability called divine. The potentialities of every man and woman should be developed to the utmost.

"You have a magnificent opportunity: join the National Woman's Party. Do the small task and then go forward. You cannot, will not, fail."

A discussion of the future of the weekly **EQUAL RIGHTS** consumed most of the Sunday morning session. It was announced that the magazine now faces a deficit and that, unless a sufficient number of donors can be found to wipe out this shortage, publication will have to be discontinued. It appeared to be the sense of the meeting that no change should be made in the form of the magazine.

Mrs. Hooker suggested that new members be added to the editorial staff of the paper, proposing, among others, the names of Betty Gram Swing of Washington and London, Dr. Mary Wilhelmina Williams of Baltimore, and Ruth G. Williams of Philadelphia. Ida Kloze, attor-

ney of Baltimore, said that, as organization is one of the Woman's Party's most urgent needs, that need could best be served by having all members become subscribers to EQUAL RIGHTS which is the Party's chief medium for the dissemination of its aims.

Mrs. Hooker also proposed the appointment of an Extension Committee to work with the Regional Conference Committee to increase the Party membership, and that Jeannette Siegel, attorney, of Baltimore, serve as Chairman of this committee. Rose Zetzer, attorney, of Baltimore, was appointed Chairman of an EQUAL RIGHTS Subscription Committee for the territory embraced by the Eastern Conference, this committee to work in co-operation with similar committees to be organized in other parts of the country.

A charming feature of the Sunday luncheon was a speech by Mrs. Channing Ward, well-known Virginia newspaper-woman. Mrs. Roy Flanagan of Richmond spoke of local conditions affecting women, and Helen Elizabeth Brown told of efforts that will be made during the coming session of the Maryland Legislature to secure the passage of a women-on-juries bill.

The Conference came to a close with the reading of the report of the Committee

on Resolutions by Sara B. Cummings, its Chairman, as follows:

The Committee on Resolutions of this, the Third Eastern Regional Conference of the National Woman's Party, presents the following report:

Resolved:

1. That we extend most sincere thanks to Mrs. Robert Hudson, Chairman, her Committee on Arrangements, and the members of the Virginia State Branch for their unstinted hospitality, their great preparation for our comfort and success of our meetings, and especially for the brilliance of our banquet meeting last evening both as to choice of speakers and social details.

2. That we ask the Chairman of the Virginia Branch, Mrs. Hudson, to express to Mayor Bright and Governor Peery our appreciation of their warm welcome and inspiring addresses at our opening session.

3. That we commend the proper city authorities for the care and protection given us on our delightful sight-seeing tour of the city.

4. That we express to the hotel management our satisfaction for their generous service and attention.

5. That all delegates in attendance be urged to bring pressure, through their respective Branches, upon their potential candidates for Congress and their elected Congressmen for passage of the Equal

Rights Amendment, ratification of the Equal Rights Treaty, and for the repeal of Section 213 of the Economy Act.

6. That we recommend that the Maryland and Virginia State Branches work in their State Legislatures for the granting of the right of women to jury service.

7. That we recognize officially the promise made by Representative Sellers of New York to sponsor the bill for repeal of Section 213 in the Next Congressional Session which convenes in January, 1935.

8. That we wish all success to the Committee, under Mrs. Ellis A. Schnabel's direction, that is working for the issuing by the United States Government of a Susan B. Anthony stamp to be ready for nationwide distribution during or before Susan B. Anthony Week in February, 1935.

9. That we look forward with pleasure to welcoming delegates from other States in our future Conference meetings in accordance with the resolution passed authorizing the appointment of an Extension Committee.

10. That we heartily endorse continuation of the official organ of the Party, EQUAL RIGHTS, in its present form.

11. That we extend to Dr. Arabel Clark, Mrs. Rosalie Murtagh, and Miss Anne Townsend, present officers of the Conference, our deep appreciation of their devoted and efficient work.

12. That we thank local and out-of-town newspapers for their interest and splendid publicity.

Feminist Notes

Defends Woman's Right to Pulpit

J. W. DUE of Cave City, Arkansas, a Methodist preacher, points out a number of passages in the Bible which establish woman's equal right with man to enter the ministry. His views are given in a letter published in the Cave City Gazette:

To the Editor of the Gazette:

I believe a good Christian woman has a right to preach. God has used women to carry on his work. Anna was a prophetess and served God day and night. Luke 2: 36. Deborah was a prophetess. Judges 4: 4. Also Hulda. II Kings 22: 14. Philip had four daughters who prophesied. Acts 21: 9. All these good women were used of God as prophets of the Lord—which is equivalent to preaching. If God used women as prophets in that day, why will we not use a sanctified woman as a preacher today? If the command "Let your women keep silent in the churches" is taken literally, then women should not sing or pray in church. Then we should have a dry service with only men participating. A good Christian woman told me that she thought men quoted this passage more than any other in the Bible. They don't seem to know that in the same chapter Paul commended Phoebe "our sister, which is a servant of the church." I don't see how she could be a servant of the church and keep silent at the same time. With all these good women that God has used in His church I believe He is still using women. I am a Methodist preacher 82 years old.

J. W. DUE.

Cave City, Ark.

Profits Versus Human Rights

OPEN warfare has broken out in Los Angeles between John H. Opie, publisher of a small, intermittent paper called *Home Provider*, and the business and professional women of that city.

According to the *Bulletin* of the Business Women's Legislative Council of California, "he is trying to get candidates to pledge themselves as follows: The re-establishment of the American home by giving heads of families employment priority over 'luxury workers'; the enactment of laws to prohibit nepotism; substantial reduction in real estate taxation, etc."

The *Bulletin* continues:

"He has written a number of open letters to the Los Angeles *Evening Post*, extolling old-fashioned chivalry and the God-given privilege of wifehood and motherhood; and the curse of the present generation, the divorce evil; and all the well-known arguments of the dark ages when women were chattels, not persons. His ire is especially roused by married women who work (for money) and he is inaugurating a campaign urging the heads of all business institutions 'to hold as their civic duty' to employ heads of families first (classing widows with dependents as heads of families) and considering next single girls and men.

"But, in the next breath, he cites the

falling of the birth-rate and advocates that girls be denied education after reaching the age of 17 or 18 so they may 'let nature take its course' by finding their mates and propagating at least five children! (This number has been worked out mathematically so that enough consumers would be in existence in the future to absorb the products of present industry, and that to come, and to maintain the rate of profit business men so desire.)

"Thus all our problems would be solved and our present capitalistic structure would thrive. His tender solicitude for the stockholders and their returns was especially marked in his address before a group of retail merchants and published in part in the *Home Provider*. (Right here, dear readers, let us all pause and have a hearty laugh together! We could ill afford to laugh, though, had we not a ballot in our hands.)

"We feel sure that all married women, single girls and even those as young as 17 or 18 (described by him as those 'wonderful, beautiful, natural creatures') should subscribe for his paper and learn how to coöperate with his machine production plan for babies and future consumers!

"It is true that the birth-rate is falling in all Anglo-Saxon countries. But this is necessary to bring about some great reforms that are needed and could not seem to be attained as long as children were plentiful and women unintelligent.

Press Comment

No Privileges But Justice

The Milwaukee Journal,
August 30, 1934.

WOMEN for years, like hesitant Pandoras, contemplated the great box of the law which they were told held

great favors for them. Only comparatively recently, says Mrs. Burnita Shelton Matthews of Washington, D. C., newly-elected president of the National Association of Women Lawyers, have they inquisitively peeped within.

And what jumped out when they lifted the lid? No special favors, says Mrs. Matthews, but instead a pretty little procession of facts like these:

That in Georgia, "the center of Southern chivalry," the wife's earnings may be legally collected by the husband.

That in Florida the father even collects for the mental pain and suffering of the mother when a minor child loses its life under circumstances justifying a suit for damages.

That in Washington if a married woman is run over by a careless motorist, she cannot bring a suit for damages unless her husband will join her in the suit.

That in Oklahoma no woman may hold the highest State offices, that in "the enlightened State of Wisconsin" no woman may serve as clerk to a legislative committee or in any other capacity as an employee of the State legislature, and that . . . and that . . . and that.

But women today, she believes, are calling for a new deal, in which they will stand on an equal footing with men before the law. The National Woman's Party has proposed an amendment to put them there.

Betty Is Back

Helen Essary in The Washington Times,
October 4, 1934.

"THE President received the new Ambassador."

Not a particularly stirring announcement. But the ceremony of

formally accepting the representative of a foreign country is impressive even in such a democratic capital as Washington.

Recently appointed representative of two foreign countries, Betty Gram Swing, who with her husband, Raymond Gram Swing, the new editor of *Nation*, has returned from many years' residence in Europe, is one of the most arresting personalities recently to come to this eager community.

She isn't a new personality here really. In 1918, though her gay young appearance would make you think it was yesterday (she has managed to keep both her convictions and her charm), Betty Gram picketed the White House in the cause of woman suffrage. Got herself locked up

in jail with Doris Stevens, Alice Paul and other ardent Feminists.

When, after her marriage, she went to London to live, she soon became identified with Lady Rhondda and her intelligent and influential Six Point group. She was the only foreign executive in this group. And gave her enthusiasm particularly to the right of women to earn equal pay with men for equal work. Frequent meetings took her to Geneva, Paris and Ireland.

In Washington, Mrs. Swing is working with Doris Stevens on the Inter American Commission of Women.

Richmond Extends Royal Welcome

Peggy Walton in Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch,
October 21, 1934.

GOVERNOR PEERY and Mayor Bright will be among the outstanding speakers scheduled to be heard here when the Eastern Regional

Conference of the National Woman's Party convenes Saturday at the Jefferson Hotel for a two-day session, Mrs. Elsie M. Graff, vice-president of the local organization, stated yesterday.

Opening at 10.30 o'clock Saturday morning, the convention will be addressed by Dr. S. C. Mitchell, Mr. M. J. Fulton, Colonel Robert T. Barton and Mr. Callom Jones and Feminist leaders of this and other Eastern cities.

Dr. Arabel W. Clark of Philadelphia will serve as Conference Chairman. Women speakers who will be heard include Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley of Washington, former National Chairman of the organization; Miss Rosalie Murtagh, Philadelphia Conference Secretary; Miss Anne Townsend, Philadelphia Treasurer for the Conference, and Mrs. Sara B. Cummings, also of Philadelphia, and Miss Amelia Himes Walker of Maryland. Miss Mary Winsor of Haverford, prominent in the suffragist movement and in women's equality movements, will be heard also.

Mrs. Graff will be toastmaster at a luncheon Saturday. The speakers on this occasion will be Mrs. Ellis Schnabel of Philadelphia and Edith Hooker of Baltimore. The afternoon speakers will include Mrs. Rebecca Lovenstein, lawyer of this city; Josephine Biondo Lippi, a Philadelphia lawyer; members of the Government Workers' Council, and business and professional women of Richmond.

Mrs. Robert F. Hudson of this city will introduce the Richmond women. A drive around the city is slated for the late afternoon, and at 7 o'clock there will be a banquet in the palm room of the hotel. The speakers will be Mrs. Hooker, Doris Stevens, Chairman of the Inter American Commission of Women; Florence

Bayard Hilles of Wilmington, acting National Chairman of the Woman's Party; Miss Winsor, Ella Riegel, Gail Laughlin, member of the Maine Legislature; Thomas Lomax Hunter, Mr. Jones, Mr. Fulton, Dr. Mitchell and Charles Moss, a member of the Virginia Legislature.

The program on Sunday will begin with a meeting at 10.30 o'clock on Equal Rights, Mrs. Cummings, State Chairman of Pennsylvania, presiding. Following the invocation, a discussion of Equal Rights will be participated in by Mrs. Charles Murray of this city, Emilie Doetsch of Baltimore and Alma Lutz of Boston, managing and associate editors of the Party magazine, *EQUAL RIGHTS*; Marguerite Gunth, Sophia Nordenholtz, Ida Kloze, Elizabeth Hooker and Betty McGing, all of Baltimore.

Mrs. Roy K. Flanagan, Richmond, will preside at the closing luncheon, at which time the speakers are scheduled as follows: Amelia Himes Walker, Pauline Adams, Amy Kessler, Myrtle V. Patterson, Geline MacDonald Bowman, president of the National Business and Professional Women's Club, and Mrs. Channing Ward.

A short business session will take place immediately after the luncheon, with Dr. Clark presiding.

The purpose of the National Woman's Party is to win complete freedom for women in all fields. It was founded in 1913 as a temporary body to secure an amendment to the National Constitution enfranchising women, and in 1921 was reorganized, after the winning of suffrage, as a permanent association to secure the removal of all remaining forms of the subjection of women.

The following objectives are a few that have been accepted by the members of the National Woman's Party as their immediate goal: "That women shall no longer be regarded, and shall no longer regard themselves, as inferior to men, but the equality of the sexes shall be recognized. That women shall no longer be the governed half of society, but shall participate equally with men in the direction of life. That women shall no longer be denied equal educational opportunities with men.

"That women shall no longer be barred from any occupation, but every occupation open to men shall be open to women, and restrictions upon the hours, conditions and remuneration of labor shall apply alike to both sexes. That women shall no longer be discriminated against in the legal, the medical, the teaching or any other profession, but the same opportunities shall be given to women as to men in training for professions and in the practice of these professions.

"That women shall no longer be dis-

criminated against in inheritance laws, but men and women shall have the same right to inherit property."

And, in short, "that women shall no longer be in any form of subjection to man in law or in customs, but shall in every

way be on an equal plane in rights, as she has always been and will continue to be, in responsibilities and obligations."

News from the Field

New Leaflet on Interstate Compact

THE Literature Committee announces the publication of a one-page leaflet, "The Menace of the Interstate Compact." It should be circulated widely to awaken women to the importance of opposing this proposed legislation. The leaflet may be obtained for one cent a copy and at the rate of fifty for twenty-five cents.

Equality—No Less

218 Oak Street,
Hot Springs, Ark.,
October 15, 1934.

My Dear Mrs. Hooker:

Who was that great general who said, "The greater part of valor lies in retreat?"

No one would work harder for the Equal Rights Amendment or wants it more than I, but I do believe we would get it so much sooner if we would add the clause that Wisconsin has in its Equal Rights Amendment, which reads, "Unless such construction will deny to females the special protection and privileges which they now enjoy for the general welfare." Also, could we not add, "No female shall be compelled to take military training in any school or college, nor shall any female ever be drafted for military duty for the general welfare?"

With these two clauses in our Equal Rights Amendment, all causes for objection from the General Federation of Women's Clubs be removed, and they would be glad to help us to secure it. Would not the help and coöperation of all women's clubs be worth our adding those two clauses to our Amendment? I say we are foolish not to add them, since that is exactly what we are working for, anyway.

I hope you will publish this letter so that you may get the opinions of many other interested workers for the Equal Rights Amendment, as these two things are all that have kept the federated clubwomen all over the United States from helping us. Are we so foolish as not to want their help?

Again assuring you of my continued efforts on behalf of any law which will give more justice to women, I am,

Loyally yours,

LENORA SPENCER,
State Legislative Chairman,
National Woman's Party.

The attitude of the National Woman's Party has always been that women are in every respect—physically, mentally, spiritually—the equals of men and that laws intended to "protect" women only are a

negation of that equality, and acquiescence in them a confession of immaturity that reduces women to the status of children. The Woman's Party is not opposed to "protective" legislation per se, that is, if it applies to men and women alike. "Protective" legislation intended for one sex alone does not protect, but handicaps that sex in getting and keeping employment. It is merely a polite euphemism for covert discrimination.—*The Editor.*

A CHAMPION OF JUSTICE

Mount Ararat Farms
Port Deposit, Md.

Joseph Irwin France,
Proprietor

Miss Helen Elizabeth Brown,
President, Business and Professional
Women's Council,
16 St. Paul Street,
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Miss Brown:

With reference to the inquiries concerning the Equal Rights Amendment, the Equal Rights Treaty, and the "married persons clause" of the Economy Act, I wish to say that I am heartily in sympathy with both the Treaty and the Amendment. They will have not only my sympathy but my active support.

Section 213-A of the Economy Act, which has operated to the disadvantage of women only, is a pernicious piece of legislation and thoroughly un-American. It will have my unalterable opposition, and I will use every effort to see that it is repealed.

While in the Senate, from 1917 to 1922, the Woman's Suffrage Amendment had my active support. I well remember the courageous women who went to jail for their principles in that fight for human liberty.

I have always been, and always will be, for Equal Rights for women, because it appeals to me as being a most elementary principle of justice.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Joseph I. France.

(Senator France is a candidate for the United States Senate.)

To State Chairmen of the National Woman's Party

DURING the past week lists of members of the various State branches have been sent to all State Chairmen by Laura Berrien, National Treasurer, to afford them the opportunity in advance of the Convention to make any suggestions, corrections or any additions in the State lists, and any adjustments in places of membership. This has been done to expedite the organization of the business meetings of the Convention. Miss Berrien has requested answers from State chairmen by November first. Replies are now being received from various States. Miss Berrien asks that all State Chairmen, who have not already done so, reply at once in order to facilitate the business of the Convention.

TWO MILLION DOLLAR FUND

Treasurer's Report

LAURA BERRIEN, *Treasurer*

ELSA DOETSCH, C. P. A., *Auditor*

RECEIPTS collected by National Headquarters, December 7, 1912, to August 31, 1934, and already acknowledged in EQUAL RIGHTS, \$1,959,630.67.

Receipts, exclusive of subscriptions to EQUAL RIGHTS, during the month of September, 1934:

Miss Sue E. Brobst, Calif.....	\$1.00
Dr. Frances Dickinson, Ill.....	5.00
Mrs. Dorothy G. Fowler, N. Y.....	1.00
Miss Genevieve M. Fuller, Mass. (a/c Amelia Earhart pledge).....	10.00
Miss Gertrude V. George, Calif.....	8.00
Mrs. Offnere Hope, D. C.....	1.00
Mrs. William Kent, Calif.....	50.00
Mrs. B. F. Lee, Okla.....	1.00
Miss Rozelle Lee, Okla.....	1.00
Mrs. Leslie R. Lindsly, Okla.....	1.00
Mrs. Lola Maverick Lloyd, Ill.....	100.00
Mrs. R. S. Martin, Ark.....	1.00
Mrs. Myrtle H. McKeller, Ill.....	8.00
Miss Mary J. Millinger, D. C.....	1.00
Miss Alice Paul, N. J.....	100.00
Mrs. Stephen Pell, N. Y.....	10.00
Miss Gladys Rowe, N. C.....	1.00
Per California Branch (share of dues paid to National Headquarters, balance retained by California Branch) for the following members:	
Mrs. Marion S. Alderton.....	.25
Mrs. M. A. Doughty.....	.25
Mrs. Mary McHenry Keith.....	.25
Mrs. Elizabeth T. Kent.....	.25
Alice Park.....	.25
Per Ohio Branch, Columbus Chapter (share of dues paid to National Headquarters, balance being retained by Ohio Branch), for the following members:	
Miss Amy Bronsky.....	.25
Mrs. Doris P. Buck.....	.25
Miss Davy Davis.....	.25
Mrs. G. Harris Gorman.....	.25
Mrs. Charles F. Johnson.....	.25
Miss Mary A. Quinn.....	.25
Mrs. Jane V. Ryan.....	.25
Miss Ernestine Schreyer.....	.25
Mrs. Edna Stone.....	.25
Miss Doris V. Ufer.....	.25
Per Ohio Branch, Dayton Chapter (share of dues paid to National Headquarters, balance being retained by Ohio Branch), for the following members:	
Miss Margaret Baker.....	.25
Miss Jessie M. Gravelle.....	.25
Miss Belle Kelton.....	.25
Miss Katherine D. Kiser.....	.25
Miss Elizabeth Lande.....	.25
Miss Ena Oerth.....	.25
Miss Marion Saywood.....	.25
Receipts from Garden Party given by Miss Maud Younger.....	9.05
Rent of rooms at Headquarters.....	204.50
Sale of "Equal Rights".....	.35
Sale of literature.....	3.65
Telephone commissions.....	.74

Total receipts during September, 1934.....\$523.79

Contributions, May 1, 1934, to September 30, 1934, paid direct to "Equal Rights," and not previously published:
July, 1934—Mildred Seydell, Ga..... \$10.00
(through Alma Lutz)
August, 1934—Doris Stevens, N. Y..... 10.00
September, 1934—Anonymous..... 1.00

Total receipts to September 30, 1934.....\$1,960,175.46

Deduction to be made to Two Million Dollar Fund as published in "Equal Rights":
Contribution of \$750 from Dr. Donald R. Hooker, Md., included in list published for April, 1934, should have been listed as \$100, as \$400 had been included in list published for October, 1933, and \$250 had been included in list published for February, 1934.....\$650.00

Corrected amount of fund on September 30, 1934, after above deduction.....\$1,959,525.46

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PUBLICATIONS AND BOOKS

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